

A. Vibert Dangles

Travels

Indian Journey
m.d.

53.

2303.9

Box 2

File 18

Invasions Original people Dravidians
1000 or 2000 BC

Allegorical Aryans in epics Mahabharata
Ramayana

Persians Greeks led by Alexander the Great BC 337
Seleucids (Grec. Syrian conquerors)
Bactrians Scythians Affghans.

Mughals & British

AD 400 - 700 Chinese tourists - pilgrims to great
~~monks~~ Buddhist centres gave the
only records of early India - gold domes,
great monasteries, rich in gold & silver
Robbed by later Muslim invaders
about

Agra. ^{introduced Sultan who headed Mughal state} conquered by Barbar ^{Persian} 1526 - loot included
the Koh-i-nour diamond. His grandson was
Akbar, built the great fort & its fine buildings.
Shah Jehan had Taj Mahal built 1632
white marble - "designed by Titians and
finished by jewellers". His son improved him in Red Fort
Great Mughal Akbar built royal city
of Fatepur Sikri - Red stone, abandoned
soon because of water shortage.

Akbar's reign brilliant & enlightened
he was "king of kings & shadow of God"

14th Century Muslims were supreme in N. India
& pushed south against great cities of
Hindu kings as many abandoned & in ruins
Hampi with its fine buildings & many temples
killed out into 16th C (middle of) Then it
fell to Muslims & is a splendid ruin.

Confucius b. 551 BC

Buddha b. 568 BC

Mohammed b. 571 AD in Mecca

500 BC

Aryan states brought monotheistic Brahmanism to N India. God Brahma - deteriorates into polytheism Hinduism. Trinity Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva & numerous lesser gods. Jainism an offshoot of Hinduism - animist, ascetic, opposing Buddhism 500 BC and Mohammedanism circa 500 BC.

Sikhs c 1510 arose in Punjab out of both Muslim & Hindu beliefs but opposing both. professed also by Rajputs & Pathans & became very warlike 1700 & dominated Punjab (esp Lahore). Pathans were Afghans living in India.

Mongols - Jenghis Khan 1200 circa established the Mughal empire - Red Fort 1648

Delhi: 7 old cities S. to N each invaded. Then British New Delhi in 8th conquest.

Qutb Minar 234 ft tower 1199 begun by first Muslim Sultan - completed in 14th century.

near it the first Mosque in India: the Qutub al-Islam Mosque 12th Cen on foundations of Hindu temple.

Jantar Mantar Observatory 1725 astronomer-king

Maharajah Jai Singh II of Jaipur. Government builds red & grey sandstone.

Rajghat for funeral pyres - Gandhi memorial. Jama Masjid - India's largest Mosque - red sandstone. Red Fort 1648 symbol of Mughal power.

Hyderabad founded ^{by a Shah of Golkonda} 1591 ^{or 89} originally The Nizam's cap.

sprawling city. Great gate, Nizam's palace + Mosques
Osmania University. 1918. Centre of learning in
the Deccan - mixture of Hindu + Muslim architecture
5 miles west to Golkonda fort on hill. Walled
& 328 steps to top. Kings' stairway + soldiers' stairs.
Nearby diamonds mined. sold in market in
the ~~fort~~ ^{Golkonda City} - Trade of diamonds to Cutts the Est
& Kohinoor to British Crown Jewels + on to Shah
adjacent are Tombs of Qutb Shahi Kings ^{of Persia}
2 1/2 hr drive S.W. to Centre of totality path
to the solar eclipse 3:30 pm Feb 16 - 1980.

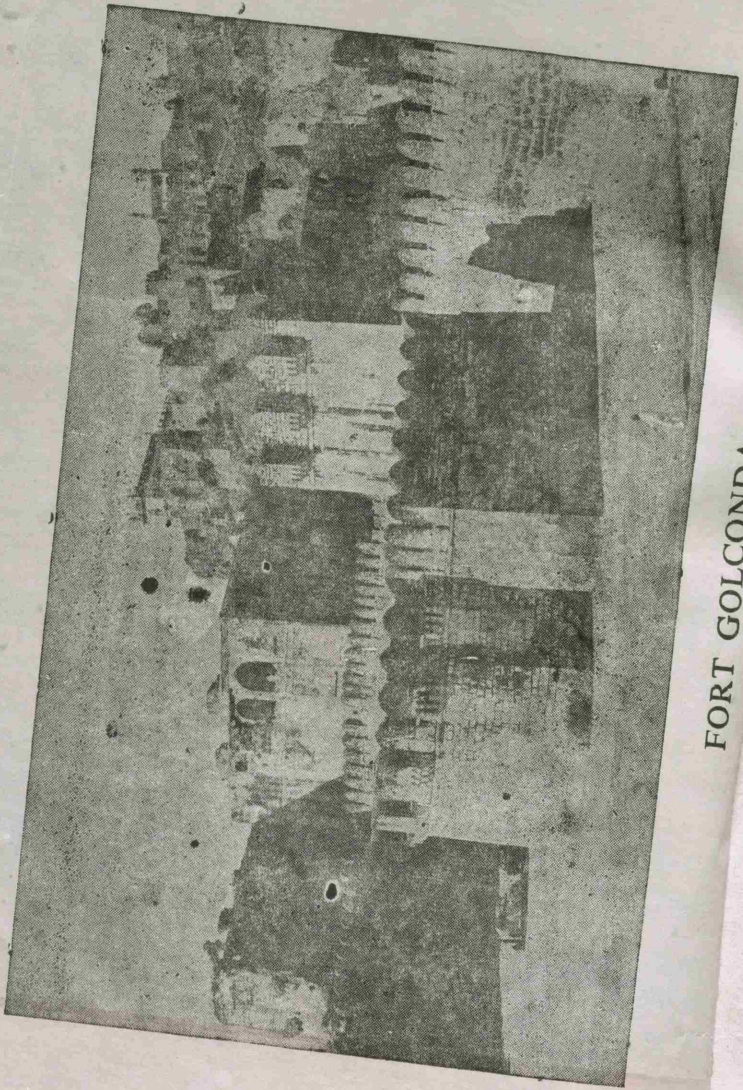
Golkonda city 1st ruler Sultan Quli Qutub 1512-43
7th Shah Abul Hasan Tana Shah 1672-87

One of five famous Kingdoms of the Deccan
originally a mud fort 11th C. of Hindu Raja
Persian Shahs conquered the Deccan
Moghul Prince Aurangazeb conquered Golkonda
after 10 ~~month~~ ^{month} siege 1687. He was Emperor
of the Deccan then forward - Capital up in Delhi
At his death the territory divided +
Hydrabad became local capital under
Nizam.

Golkonda 2000 ft alt in largest castle ruin
in India - possibly in the world -
near top of citadel hill is a small Hindu temple - evidence
of Sultan's religious tolerance -
The Baradari or Durbar Hall (now roofless) at top
commands magnificent view + sounds from below waft up
underground passage to Hydrabad.



Fort **Golconda** With **Hyderabad**
Skip Guide



FORT GOLCONDA




**Fort Golconda :
with Hyderabad
Skip Guide**

by
 **PRASAD**

**Vikas Publications
HYDERABAD**

NEW REVISED 10TH EDITION

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PRICE : Rs. 

Printed at :
CHARY & Co.,
103, SARDAR PATEL ROAD,
SECUNDERABAD - A.P.

About this book....

This book was originally written at the history of Golconda. A skip-guide to Hyderabad has been added later to enlarge it for the sake of the tourist.

Hence the story of Golconda finds a predominant place in the book. Golconda is well known as a great historical city, what is not so well known is its story in full. The pages on Golconda tell in brief the real story behind and spotlight the present ruins, serving as a guide.

Guide to Hyderabad is given at the end.

An attempt to give all that is interesting about Golconda and Hyderabad has been made here.

Rulers of Golconda

Golconda kingdom under the rule of Qutub Shahs comprised of **21 Circars**, divided into **355 Paraganas**, yielding a total revenue of about Rs. 16,580,000. It consisted of Northern Circars, Rayalaseema, Telangana and some parts in Karnataka. The following is the list of Qutub Shah Sultans who ruled over it in succession:

1. **Sultan Quli Qutub Shah** (1512-1543)
2. **Sultan Jemshad Quli** (1543-1550)
3. **Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah** (1550-1580)
4. **Mohamed Quli Qutub Shah** (1580-1612)
5. **Mohamed Qutub Shah** (1612-1626)
6. **Abdulla Quli Qutub Shah** (1626-1672)
7. **Abul Hasan Tana Shah** (1672-1687)

LIFE CAN HAVE A SERIES OF UPS
AND DOWNS, YOU NEVER KNOW :

Take guard under any of ANDHRA BANK'S
multiple Schemes.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| GRUHAKALPA | ... for a roof of your own : |
| JANASAHAYA | ... to bridge your needs : |
| KARSHAKA SAHAYA | ... for the farmers : |
| SAMKHEMA | ... for security against accidents : |
| KALPATARUVU | ... an eye on the future : |
| BHAGYALAKSHMI | ... for the busy housewife : |
| SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME FOR WOMEN | ... to make women self-reliant: |
| KIDDY BANK | ... for the tiny tots : |
| SAMRAKSHA | ... for regular income : |
| CASH CERTIFICATE SCHEME | ... for financial benefits. |

For details Please contact your nearest branch of
ANDHRA BANK.

"ANDHRA BANK" - the bank responsive to peoples
needs.

THE ANDHRA BANK LTD.

Regd. & Central Office
HYDERABAD - 500 001

O. SWAMINATHA REDDY
Chairman

WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS FROM :

M/s. M. N. REDDY

CONSTRUCTION CO.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

3-4-722, Narayanaguda,

Hyderabad - 500 027



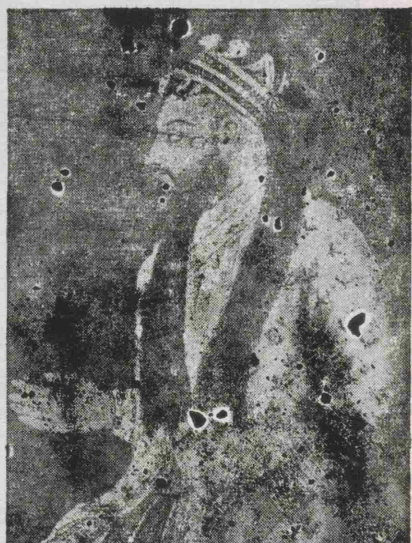
Left top
Sultan Quli Qutub Shah
(1512-1543)
the Founder king of
Golconda

Left Bottom :

Jamshad Quli
(1543-1550)
the Second Sultan

Right Bottom :

Ibrahim Qutub Shah
(1550-1580)
the Third Sultan

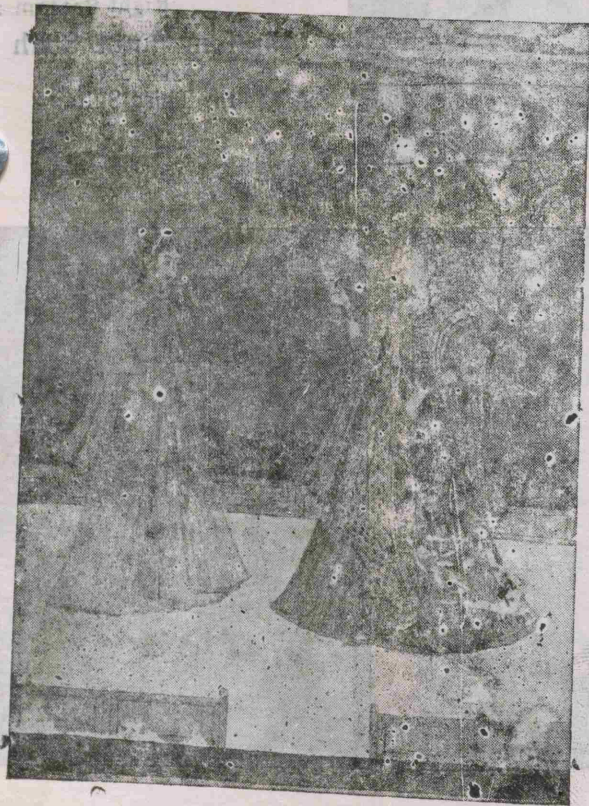




Mohammed Quli Qutub

(1580 - 1612)

Who founded the city of Hyderabad



Bhagyanagar

the sweet heart

Mohammed

Qutub Sha

Sultan Mohammed
(1612 - 1636)
who started the
construction of
Macca Masjid
in Hyderabad.



Abdulla Qutub Shah
(1626 - 1672)
who possessed
a great wealth of
diamonds

The last Sultan Abul Hasan
whose reign of glory was conducted by Muslims



The last Sultan Abul Hassan Tana Shah (1672-1687) du
whose region Golconda was conquered by Moghuls

Fort Golconda :

Historical Retrospect

GOLCONDA is one of those great towns of which the mere names are full of romance. Jewels of great emperors flash in its very consonants.* Golconda, perhaps, is the town where Sindbad saw merchants throw lumps of meat into the valley of gems in order that kites and eagles might presently carry them away to their nests where great jewels were found sticking in the meat.

During the 16th and 17th centuries, Golconda blazed as renowned mart of diamonds in the world. Diamond merchants from all over Europe often trotted to this capital to buy or batter for this precious stuff. The diamond fields inside the kingdom gave many a greatest gem, some of which like the Kohinoor, the Orloff, the Regent or Pitt, the Nizam and the Great Table exist even to this day among the greatest diamonds of the world.

The Deccan Kingdoms

Golconda shot up as a great kingdom under the rule of Qutub Shah Kings. Originally it was a small mud fort-

* G : Great Table, L : Orloff, K : Koh-i-noor, N : Nizam, D : Darya-i-nur.

ress belonging to the Hindu Rajas of Warangal who rose to power during the 11th century. But in 1347, Ala-ud-Din Bahamani Shah conquered the Deccan and founded the Bahamani Dynasty. The Bahamani rule lasted nominally until 1526, and broke up by its discordant elements between 1490-1526. Out of its fragments sprang up the five famous kingdoms of the Deccan: Berar (1490-1527), Ahmednagar (1490-1663), Bijapur (1490-1686), Bidar (1492-1609), and Golconda (1512-1687).

The Founder - King

The fonder-king of Golconda, **Sultan Quli Qutub Shah (1512-1543)** was an adventurer from Persia who rose in the Bhamani service to the position of Governor of Telangana. He became independent in 1513 A. D., and enlarged his kingdom between the years 1512-1543. In 1543, whilst ninety years-old Quli was mumbling his prayers in the chief mosque (Jami Masjid) at Golconda, he was assassinated at the instigation of his son **Jemshad Quli (1543-1550)** who hankered after power.

Golconda received various additions at the hands of Qutub Shah successors. Upon this fortress the kings of Golconda lavished millions of rupees to make it supreme and impregnable. **Ibrahim Qutub Shah (1550-1580)**, the third Sultan, renovated and rebuilt the Fort with stone and mortar and constructed palaces inside the fortress walls.

It was during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Qutub Shah the existence of diamond-mines was discovered within

the kingdom of Golconda. Ferishta (1560-1611), the reputed Oriental chronicler of the Court of Bijapur, wrote thus of Ibrahim Shah ;

“During the reign of Ibrahim Qutub Shah, Telangana, like Egypt, became the main mart of the whole world. Merchants from Turkistan, Arabia and Persia resorted to it and they met with such encouragement that they found in it inducements to return to it frequently. The greatest luxuries from foreign parts daily abounded at this king’s hospitable board.”

Zenith of Golconda

Golconda kingdom reached the zenith of its prosperity during the reign of **Mohamed Quli Qutub Shah (1580-1612)**, the successor of Ibrahim Shah. Mohamed Quli was known to be a great poet. He founded the city of Hyderabad in 1589 A. D. As the Fort had become overcrowded and unhealthy, he decided to build a new city on the banks of the river Musi.

Mohamed Quli first called the new city as Bhagyanagar after the name of his favourite Hindu consort Bhagyamati. But after her death, he was persuaded to change the name of Bhagyanagar to Hyderabad.

Mohamed Quli was a great builder. Charminar, Char Kaman, Juma Masjid and other imposing structures in Hyderabad were built by him. It was stated that he spent about 3,00,000 gold-mohurs annually on public buildings*

After the death of Mohamed Quli, his nephew and son-in-law **Sultan Mohamed (1612-1626)** was placed on the throne. He died prematurely in 1626. He was a very pious man and commenced the Mecca Masjid in Hyderabad. The construction of the Masjid progressed slowly at the hands of his successors. It was finally completed by Aurangzeb, the Moghul Emperor, after the conquest of the Deccan.

the next ruler of Golconda was **Abdulla Qutub Shah (1626-1672)**. In 1645, Tavernier, a French traveller and a pioneer in trade with the East, visited Golconda and speaks volumes of the fabulous wealths and priceless diamonds possessed by Abdulla Qutub Shah. He also asserts that Abdulla surpassed all the kings of Indies in the possession of precious gems.

Thevenot, another French traveller, states that the king exploited some of the diamond mines in Golconda. He relates that the king's chief mines were in Karnatak and he had 6,000 men continuously working there, who daily found 3 lbs. of gems.

The Beginning of the End

The history of Golconda took a different turn from the time of Abdulla Qutub Shah. His reign was full of trouble and turmoil due to the relentless ambitions of Aurangzeb, the Moghul Prince, who was appointed viceroy of Moghul Provinces in Deccan. The keynote of Aurangzeb's policy was to overthrow Bijapur and Golconda.

In 1656, Aurangzeb first commenced to actually interfere and intrigue in Hyderabad politics. This was the beginning of the end of Golconda. From 1656, til 1687, when the kingdom was finally conquered, the capital of Deccan was the scene of constant warfare.

The immediate cause for Aurangzeb's attack on Golconda was an appeal from Mir Jumla, the Prime Minister of King Abdulla, on account of a rift with the king.

Mir Jumla Affair

Mir Jumla came to Golconda from Arbistan in the employ of a merchant. He was a man of extra - ordinary talents and making most of his opportunities soon became very powerful and wealthy. He also owned diamond-mines near Bidar. It was not very long before he became the Prime Minister. Thevenot speaks of Mir Jumla having 20 maunds of diamonds.

To return to the politics of Golconda, in 1655, a rupture occured between Abdulla Outub Shah and his Prime Minister, on being informed—with how much truth we do not know—that there were clandestine connections between Mir Jumla and the Queen-mother Hayat Bakshi Begum. Abdulla thereupon vowed to punish his presumptuous minister.

Mir Jumla, luckily, was away in Karnatak at this juncture. The news, however, quickly reached his ears and he never returned to Golconda thereafter. But king Abdulla confiscated Mir Jumla's property and interned his

only son Mohamed Amin at Golconda. Mir Jumla at once appealed diplomatically, for protection to Aurangzeb. This afforded an excellent opportunity for the Moghul Viceroy to intrigue in the affairs of Golconde.

First Moghul Attack

Aurangzeb demanded Abdulla Qutub shah to release Mir Jumla's son and restore his property. Abdulla was wild at this intrusion upon his sovereignty and rebuffed Aurangzeb's demand. Thereupon Aurangzeb despatched his eldest son Mahamed Sultan ahead to Golconda with a strong escort, ostensibly on his way to Bengal to marry his cousin, and followed him with the main army.

Abdulla Qutub Shah was alarmed at the approach of the imperial forces, and hastily collecting whatever valuables he could, fled from Hyderabad city where he was residing, by an underground passage to Golconda and closed the gates of the Fort. Mohamed Sultan's advance guards entered the city and plundered it.

Abdulla later released Mohamed Amin and tried to temporise. He sought to appease the Moghul Viceray with baskets of gems and gorgeously - caparisoned horses. But Aurangzeb was bent upon destroying Golcondo. Moghul forces proceeded to invade Golconda in 1656. The siege had lasted for two months when orders contrary to the wishes of Aurangzeb, arrived from the emperor in Delhi, to halt hostilities. Aurangzeb exacted from Golconda a heavy indemnity of war and imposed a high tribute before he withdrew.

The attack by Moghuls was a rude shock to king Abdulla. It brought home the weakness of his throne and, indeed, Golconda kingdom fell from its pinnacle of glory. In 1667, the Mahratha King Shivaji also began to collect tribute from Golconda.

Tana Shah

Abdulla Qutub Shah was succeeded by his third son-in-law, Abdul Hasan Tana Shah (1672-1687). He was a lavish and luxurious king. The actual name of this Sultan was Abul Hasan and Tana Shah was only his nick name. Tana Shah excelled all his predecessors in love of luxury and pleasure. Surprisingly enough he appointed two Hindus, Akkanna and Madanna, as his Ministers.

The conquest of Deccan now remained a matter of time, for, it was a pre-conceived plan of Aurangzeb, who meanwhile ascended the Delhi throne, to annex the two independent kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda, and so realise the dream of Moghul Empire, the complete conquest of the South. In 1685, he mobilised the forces of his empire to make one grand and final attack upon the Deccan.

By November 1686, Aurangzeb brought down Bijapur and fettered its king with silver chains. Two months later, he made his target Golconda. Abul Hasan, it appears, had fallen irregular in payment of tribute to Delhi. In addition to this, he was found guilty of helping Bijapur in war against the Moghul Emperor. These

reasons sufficed the Moghuls to storm the Fortress in 1687.

The Final Siege

Abul Hasan strove hard to avoid a war with the imperial forces. He sent valuable gems and dazzling diamonds in large trays, even the Jewellery of the Harem was collected to the last bit, to appease the Delhi Emperor. But Aurangzeb was obstinate. He wanted nothing short of the king prostrated before him.

For seven months Abul Hasan bravely defended the Fort against the imperial forces. But his commanders were insincere. The Deccanics, however, gave a tough fight. They gave their encircling host a ceaseless fire. Cannons from the fort-walls boomed day and night. After a long battle could the imperial forces close in and reach the ditch round the Fort.

Aurangzeb's army had suffered terrible loss and untold misery. To add to the horror of a famine, plague spread in the Moghul camp. For three days rain fell incessantly, washing away Aurangzeb's entrenchments. But the iron-willed Moghul Emperor continued the siege.

At last treachery placed Golconda in the hands of the Moghuls. A bribe unlocked a postern gate (Fateh Darwaja) and the Moghuls poured in at the dead of the night. Abul Hasan was by now left only with one faithful commander Abul Razzaq Lari, whose loyalty was unparalleled in the history of Golconda.

Unflinching Loyalty

Almost immediately after the Moghuls were in the Fort, Abdul Razzaq Lari was informed. He instantly jumped on horse-back and with about twelve followers attacked the invaders. Razzaq Lari contested step by step the approach of Moghuls to the citadel. He fought eight hours, literally covered with wounds. At last he fell unconscious on his horse which dropped him in a garden (Nagina Bagh) inside the castle.

After the conquest. Razzaq Lari who luckily survived was offered many a time a command in the Moghul army which he declined out of loyalty to his former king. At last the changed times made him accept the Moghul service which he did, after taking the consent of Abul Hasan, his former master then in prison. Aurangazeb later remarked that if Abdul Hasan had a few more loyal officers like Abdul Razzaq, the conquest of Golconda would have been impossible for him.

The Last Royal Meal

Abul Hasan surrendered to Moghuls in a manner really touching. He heard his defeat. But as the meal-hour came, the self-possessed king commands food to be served as usual. Why, he asks, should he disturb his usual routine because of the intrusion of Moghuls! When the Moghul officers arrived, he gave audience with kingly dignity. Then he arrayed himself in his jewels, and mounting his horse rode to the gate of his capital where Prince Mohamed Azim awaited him.

Abul Hasan was made a royal prisoner and held at Daulatabad Fort until his death in 1704. He was buried at Roaza.

Emergence of Nizams

The Emperor Aurangzeb took possession of the territories of Golconda immediately after the conquest. From this time Golconda was practically deserted in favour of Hyderabad and its glory commenced to wane.

On the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, his wide domain was broken to pieces. The Musalman Viceroys rapidly became sovereign princes and Asaf Jah, best known as Nizam-ul-Mulk, established his independent power as Subedar of the Deccan in 1715, with Hyderabad as capital.

Glimpses of the Ruins

THE great historic fortress of Golconda now in ruins is 2,000 ft. above sea level and is six miles west of the city of Hyderabad. It is the largest castle ruin in India, probably in the world.

The fort is entered by Fateh Darwaza, a zig-zag gate with gigantic shutters, from the eastern side. The road from the gate leads straight to the main castle called Bala

Hisar (Highest Spot) which can be found behind two high portals, the old Abyssinian Guard.

Inside the Castle

The entrance to the castle, known as **Bala Hisar Gate** is found behind a big **Cordon Wall** which is screening it from outside.

The Bala Hisar Gate :

The gate is the only one entrance of its kind to the citadel. The entire height of the gate is 53 ft. and the width is 11 ft. It has an open hall of lofty arches with a grand portico inside.

The portico has good acoustic properties. It resonates sound which can also be heard on the terrace of the Durbar Hall, on top of the hill, nearly half-a-mile away from the portico. The idea behind, it is explained, is to alert or communicate with the people at the other end if necessary.

On entering the citadel, to the left can be seen **Silah Khana** (Arms Depot), a vast three-storied building which was once an armoury. To the right are **Nagina Bagh** and **Ladies Mortuary Bath** of Qutub Shahs. A path leading to the foot of the hill and Garrison Quarters can be found after leaving the portico.

Nagina Bagh :

The spot called **Nagina Bagh** (beautiful garden) was once a glorious flower garden. Like the Mohamedan rulers

of their time, Qutub Shahs were lovers of fine gardens. They had even grown a roof-garden in their Harem, a feature almost novel and unique in India of that period.

By the side of Nagina Bagh, are a cascade of **Zhoola-Rooms**. Stone-hooks to hang Zhoolas (swings) can be seen in the low ceilings.

The Ladies Mortuary Bath :

In the vicinity of Nagina Bagh is the **Ladies Mortuary Bath** for ablutions of the dead bodies of the Royal ladies, a Shia custom, before being coffined and taken to their tombs. A similar bath-house for men is in the tomb-yard of Qutub Shahs. The bath shows laminated clay pipe-lines ingeniously fitted in the walls to carry hot and cold waters to the cisterns inside the apartments.

Garrison Quarters :

Along the path leading to the hill are the **Garrison Quarters** of Qutub Shah Kings. These consist of low-roofed buildings which continue to some distance up the hill. After these quarters can be found the secretariat of Akkanna and Madanna, ministers of last king Tana Shah.

Ascent of the Hill :

At the end of the above path, the beginning of the ascent is reached. Low and broad steps cut in the rock can be found here, leading to Baradari, the Durbar Hall at the summit of the hill.

Ramadas Bandikhana :

Further up the hill there is a cell where once a Hindu Saint, Ramadas, was jailed by Tana Shah, the last Sultan. The cell is called **Ramadas Bandikhana**.

Ramadas was appointed as Tahsildar to collect the revenue due to the king, at Bhadrachalam. He utilized the funds of the king to reconstruct the temple for God Rama. King Tana Shah got furious to find his coffers emptied by his devotee-employee. Tana Shah arrested him and sealed him in the cell, dropping provisions through a hole on the top. Ultimately, God Rama approached the king in disguise, made good the amount spent by Ramadas and gave him deliverance. On one of the walls of the cell are figures of Rama made by Ramadas for worship.

Ambar Khana :

Halfway up the hill are the ruins of **Ambar Khana** the king's store-house. There is an inscription in front of Ambar Khana carved on a black stone in Nashtaliq Script.

A third line of defence encircling Baradari on the summit can be found near Ambar Khana. This is the highest or **Inner Cordon Wall** of the citadel. In its construction, advantage is taken of the huge boulders that abound here, which were ingeniously and skilfully made the bases of these firm granite walls.

Masjid by Ibrahim Qutub Shah :

Just beyond the wall is a small Masjid built by Ibrahim Qutub Shah, the third Sultan. The Masjid looks very picturesque with an ornamental parapet on the top and a galleried minaret at either end.

Atop the hill stands a two storied pavilion called **Baradari**. It was called as such because of the twelve (Bara) arches (Dari) which it has. The facade at present lost much of its original aspect but it must have looked grand in its hey-day.

Hindu Cave-temple :

Before the Royal Palace on the summit, one comes across a **Hindu Cave-temple** of the deity Mahankali. It is an ancient temple and must have been built during the office of Akkanna and Madanna, the two famous Hindu ministers of Tana Shah. Anyhow, a Hindu Temple in a Sultan's citadel is rather strange and a proof of religious tolerance.

Durbar Hall :

Baradari was the Durbar Hall of Golconda Kings. It also served as Royal Palace on the hill commanding a panoramic view of the country around. In a corner of the ground floor may be noticed an **Underground Passage** (now sealed) which, it is believed, will lead to Gosha Mahal Palace in Hyderabad. There is a **Royal Seat** at the centre of the hall where the Sultans of Golconda sat with all the pomp and power, reigning supreme over their wide domain.

The second pavilion of Baradari affords a magnificent view of the vast ruins as a whole. Towards the north-west can be found the tombs of Qutub Shah Sultans. Towards the south-west on two eminences can be seen **Burak Mahal** or **Taramati Pavilion** and **Pemamati Mosque**. Taramati and Pemamati were the two beautiful mistresses of Abdulla Qutub Shah. A remarkable feature about Taramati Pavilion is that any music played there can be heard on Baradari.

On the top terrace is **Shah Nashin**, throne built in masonry, wherefrom the Qutub Shahs enjoyed the evenings in the open air. Shah Nashin is also a good vantage point to watch the whole city.

Steps to Zenana Mahals :

In the south-east corner of the Baradari courtyard can be found a roofed staircase which descends towards the Harem. A flight of steep stone steps, supported in gaps by struts and buttresses, lead into the **Zenana Mahals** or **Harem**. Rooms for guards were provided along the passage.

Tap-Water Mechanism :

Close to the steps can be observed a series of double columned water tanks which were part and parcel of a mechanism contrived by Qutub Shahs to supply water to the royal chambers.

Water from Durg Tank on a hill a couple of miles away from the Fort, reached the castle through canals

and culverts. This water was taken up the hill-top with the aid of Persian Wheels step by step through these tanks. Water then flowed down with force from the topmost tank through laminated clay pipe-lines fitted in walls all over the castle. The same water was drawn through taps wherever required.

Water reached even the second stories of the harem in the above manner. Nowadays the broken clay pipelines' laminated for extra care, can be well noticed in the bathrooms and royal chambers of the harem.

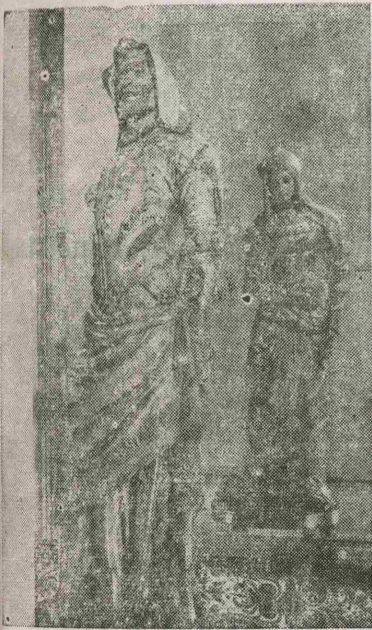
Zenana Mahals

The Zenana Mahals or the Harem is situated towards the south-east corner of the castle at the foot of the hill. Inside the Harem, one will come across a labyrinth of beautiful palaces, huge arcades, walls, vaulted chambers, balconies, plunges, Turkish bathrooms, fountains and flower-gardens, that are now, unfortunately, all in ruins.

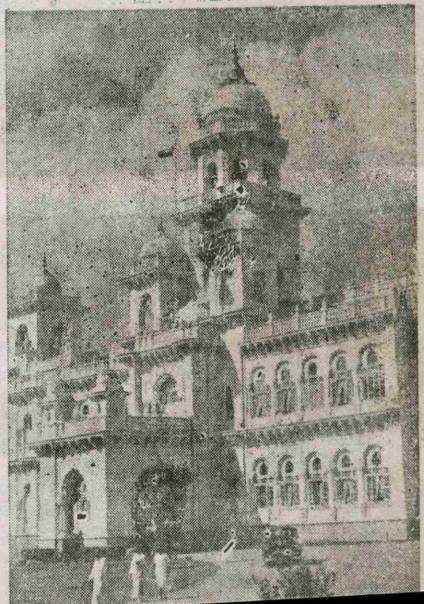
Open Quadrangle :

An open quadrangle with a fountain-cistern at its centre can be distinguishingly seen amidst these Mahals. It will be evident from the lay-out of these palaces that they were added one by one by the successive Sultans.

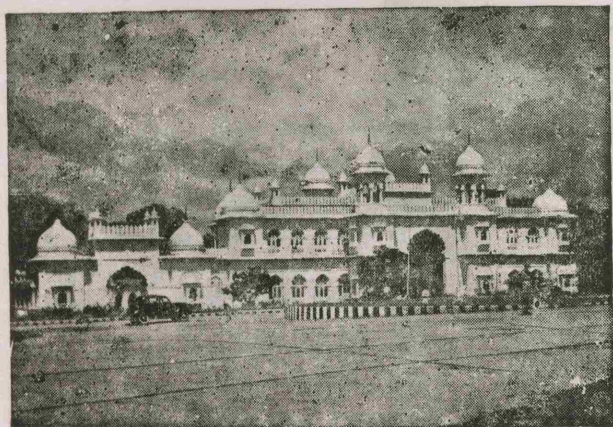
Many of the palaces of the Harem were two-storied mansions. The above two stories, which today stand destroyed beyond recognition, were the Zenana quarters while the ground-floors served as the King's Courts.



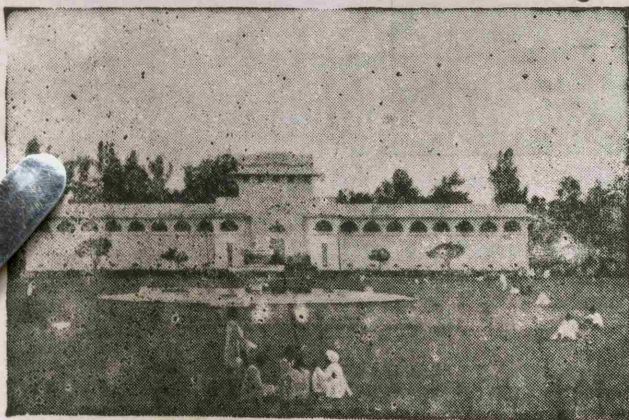
Mephistopheles and
Margaretta



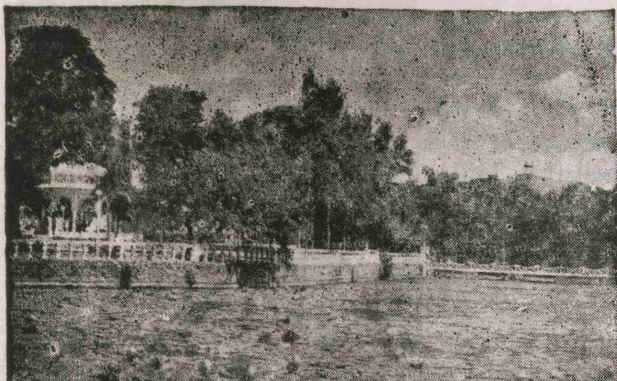
Assembly Hall



State Museum

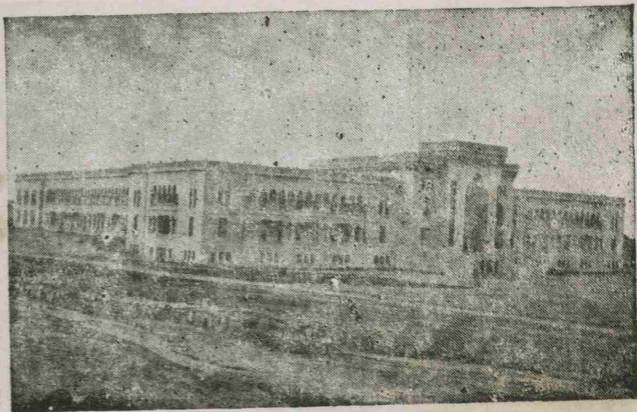


Health Museum

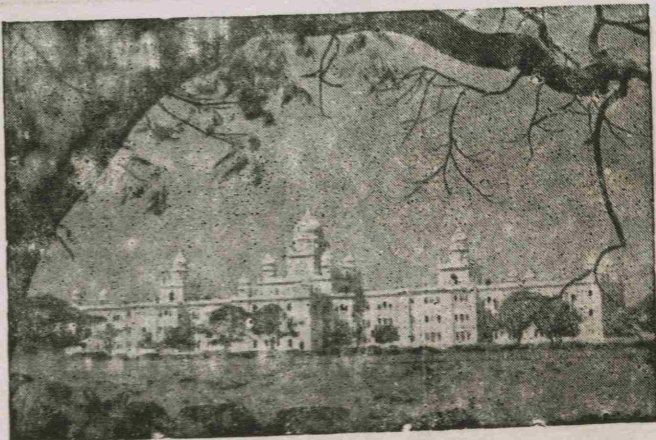


Public Garden

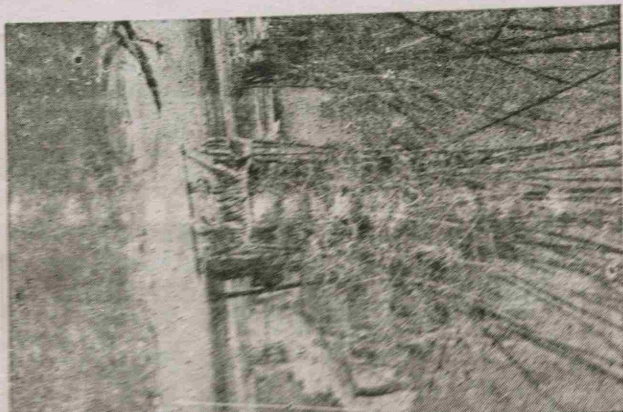
Arts College

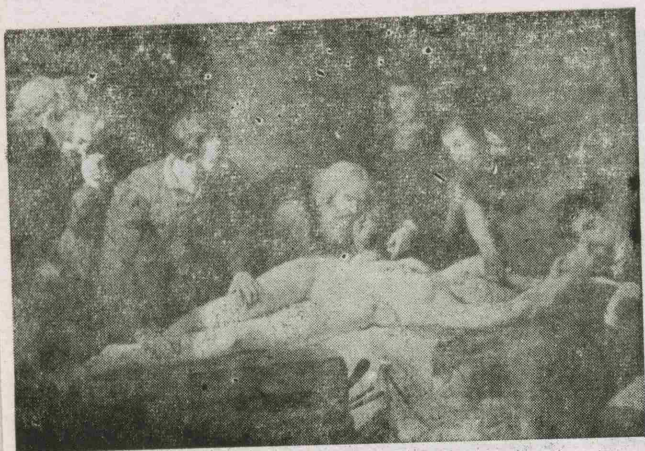


Osmania
General
Hospital

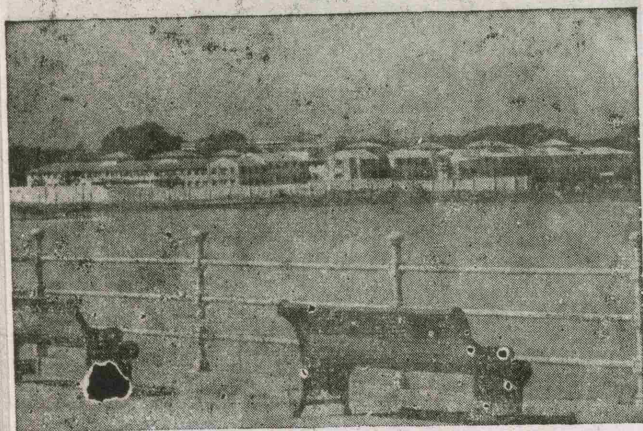


Tiger Hunt
Zoological
Park

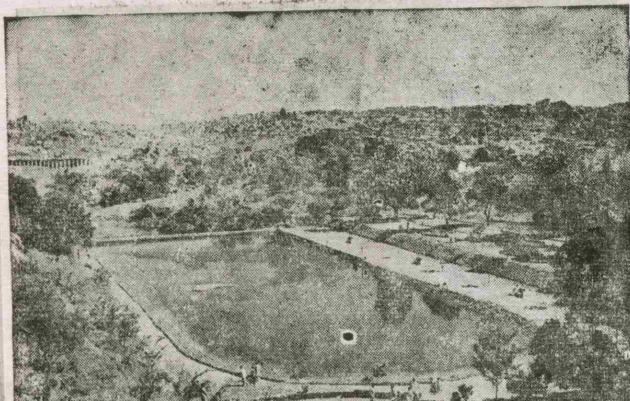




Salarjung
Museum
Painting



Tankbund
and
AP Secretaria



Osmansagar
Gandipet

The Kings in those days did all their business of the State in one of their Courts and retired afterwards to their Zenana Quarters. Only eunuchs accompanied him to his lodgings. Women with weapons guarded the king inside the Zenana Quarters.

Zenana Quarters :

A broad stone staircase to the west of the open quadrangle, leads to the upper storeys of the **Zenana Mahals**. These quarters had been at one time magnificently painted and decorated with mother-of-pearl and enamel designs. Portions of the desolute walls, now under debris, disclose vestiges of these designs.

Bhagyamati Mandir :

The palaces to the south of the quadrangle, now roofless, are known to be the palaces of Bhagyamati, the queen of the fourth Sultan who built Hyderabad first in her name. The walls here are decorated with beautiful niches.

Pemamati Palace :

The Palaces to the north of the quadrangle are Pemamati palaces. The vaulted chambers of the ground-floor are still in preserved state.

Taramati Palace :

After passing the above chambers can be seen a huge open courtyard. By the side of Pemamati Palace can be seen **Taramati Palace**. Taramati and Pemamati were the

two ravishingly beautiful mistresses of Abdulla Qutub Shah. The epitaph upon the tomb of Pemamati says, "From all eternity Pemamati was a flower from Paradise".

In fact, Taramati and Pemamati were sisters and famous for their beauty and accomplishments. They danced on ropes, it seems, tied between Baradari and Taramati Pavilion.

Shutar Khana (Camel Stable) :

Further down Taramati Palace is **Shutar Khana** or **Camel Stable**, a series of lofty rooms with tall stilted arches and walking passages in between. It is a remarkable Oriental camel stable and the only one of its kind in South India.

Dad Mahal (Court of Justice) :

To the extreme east and built over the fort wall is the **Dad Mahal** or **Palace of Justice**. On the sound of a golden bell here, the king appeared upon a Zharoka to hear the grievances or petitions of his people and dispensed justice.

Above Dad Mahal, from outside, can be seen a **Zharoka**, a canopied balcony overlooking an open theatre (now occupied by Military Quarters). The king also gave audience to his subjects every morning from the Zharoka, unless sickness or drink prevented it.

From the Zharoka, the king also used to watch his army in parade or witness sports in the theatre in front of it.

Ladies Plunge :

In the courtyard in front of Taramati's Palace can be seen a masonry well. This is the **Ladies Plunge** where the women of Tana Shah, the last of Qutub Shah monarchs, had committed suicide by jumping into the deep well, rather than to fall into the enemy hands, on hearing the news of defeat of their king.

Taramati Mosque :

Aloof from the ZenanaMahals, in the courtyard can be found **Taramati Mosque**. The Zenana Mahals were originally surrounded by a huge wall and the old entrance to the Harem can be seen adjacent to the Mosque.

Silah Khana (Arms Depot) :

The track before Pemamati Palace leads the way back to **Silah Khana** the armoury of Qutub shahs near Bala Hisar Gate. It is a three-storied building 79 ft. high. Old arms and ammunition can be now seen inside it.

This will end the visitor's itinery inside the castle. A glimpse of the sprawling ruins will reveal their bygone glory and reflect the greatness of their builders, the fabulously rich Sultans of Golconda.

Outside the Castle

Scattered all over Golconda are many a place of interest. By the side of the Abyssinian Guard is the **Jcmi-MasJid**, where the founder-king Quli Qutub Shah was assassinated at the instigation of his son, This Mosque is

found the **Taramati Pavilion** and **Pemamati Mosque**. They are the pleasure resorts of Abdulla Qutub Shah who used to enjoy there the moon-lit nights with his spouses Taramati and Pemamati.

A remarkable aspect of Taramati Pavilion is that music from it can be heard upon Baradari.

Petla Burj :

This bastion on the outer-wall on the west, affords a good view of the fortifications. The biggest and the best of Aurangazeb's ordnance can be found upon its platform. **Fateh Rabbar** (Guide to Victory) is the finest of all the big guns brought by him to Golconda. It bears a good detail of drawings as well as a Persian script over it moulded in relief.

From Petla Burj can be discerned the tombs of Qutub Shah monarchs. These tombs are by far the most interesting of their kind in the South and are a must to see at Golconda.

Tombs of Qutub Shah Kings

A cluster of tombs belonging to the Qutub Shah Kings can be found to the north of the citadel. These mausoleums at present lost much of their original colour and shade but have nevertheless, retained their charm and splendour.

The Tombs in 1667

Thevenot, a European traveller, who visited Golconda in 1667, at the height of its glory has described the tombs as most beautiful and ornamental. Within these tombs were buried along with the kings, their queens and children, the royal relatives and favourites. While giving a penpicture of the tombs in those days. Thevenot says as below :

“Few people are suffered to go into these tombs because these places are accounted sacred. There are sentries and I could not have got in if I had not told them I was a stranger. The floor is covered with a carpet and on the tomb is a satten pall with white flowers that trail upon the ground. There is a cloth of the state of the same stuff a fathom high; all is lighted with many lamps. The tombs of the sons and daughters of the kings are on one side and on the other, all the king's books on folding seats, which for most part are all Korans with their commentaries and some books of Mohammedan religion.”

Originally a mosque was also attached to each tomb in tune with the noted Hadith, “Whoever buildeth a mosque for the sake of God, verily God buildeth a house for him in Paradise.”

After the fall of Qutub Shah monarchs, these tombs remained forsaken.

Tombs Outside

As the tombs are approached, outside the enclosure, towards the north is the Mausoleum of Sultan Abdulla Qutub Shah, the sixth king.

Near the entrance of the enclosure is an **Unfinished Tomb** of Nizamuddin, son-in-law of Abdulla Outub Shah, who died in 1674. Abul Hasan, the last Outub Shah king, has no tomb among his ancestors as he died in Roaza, near Daulatabad, as a prisoner of Aurangazeb, the Delhi Emperor, who conquered him.

Inside the Enclosure

On entering the enclosure, to the right of the main path is the large **Mausoleum of Hayat Bakshi Begum**, Queen of the fifth king Mohamed Outub Shah and daughter of Sultan Mohamed Quli. She was also the mother of the sixth king Abdulla Outub Shah.

This mausoleum is unique, for, it is equal in size and grandeur to those of the kings, Hayat Bakshi Begum being the only lady so honoured. It is explained Hayat Bakshi Begum was something more than an ordinary Queen. She was the daughter of a king, the wife of a king, and the mother of a king.

Attached to the above tomb, towards the west, is a very handsome mosque richly ornamented.

The large mausoleum at the middle of the enclosure is the **Tomb of Mohamed Outub Shah**, the fifth king. This is the most imposing mausoleum in the enclosure.

There is a **Mortuary Bath** inside the enclosure where the royal dead were given a bath with hot, cold and perfumed water before being coffined according to the Shia rites.

Some little distance to the west of the Mortuary Bath, is the **Mausoleum of Sultan Mohamed Quli Qutub Shah**, the fourth king. The magnificent tomb which is one of the largest and the finest is 180 ft. high and its dome is about 60 fr. high inside. Outside each are two granite pillars made of solid blocks. The porticos are paved with beautiful slabs and coloured tiles.

Close to the above is the **Mausoleum of Ibrahim Shah**, the third king and third son of Quli Qutub Shah. This tomb, is the only one that shows to an extent, traces in its many colours of the enamel with which many of the shrines were once decorated,

North of Ibrahim's tomb is the slim **Octagon-shaped Tomb of Jemshad Quli**, the second King and son of Quli Qutub Shah. In the south-western corner of the whole lot of these tombs stands the small and unpretentious **Tomb of Quli Qutub Shah** the founder-king of Golconda.

As one goes round these tombs, he will look at them with admiration. The silence pervading the tombs of the departed monarches will impress the visitor and brings home to his mind the lines of Thomas Gray :

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth ever gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Finish

Golconda was once a city of painted balconies, fretted windows and glistening minarets with suggestions of Eastern mysteries in its byways. It has seen strange and sad things. Now it is a phantom town rich only in memories of ancient wealth and glory.

Hyderabad Skip Guide

Places of Interest in Hyderabad

Gandipet
Himayat Sagar
Nehru Zoological Park
Char Minar
Mecoa Masjid
Salar Jung Museum
High Court
Osmania General Hospital
State Library
Public Gardens
Assembly Hall
State Museum
Ravindra Bharati
Naubat Pahad

Lal Bahadur Stadium

Osmania University

Tank Bund

The places of interest in Hyderabad given above are divided into chapters. Each chapter shows places situated near to each other and arranged in such an order that one can round up the places one after another.

Gandipet, Himayat Sagar,

Nehru Zoological Park

Gandipet, far from the madding crowd, is a cool sequestered spot and a holiday resort. There is a beautiful lake and garden at Gandipet.

Gandipet or Osman Sagar :

The river Musi which now flows tamely through Hyderabad, was once a turbulent river flooding the city often during monsoon. After the disastrous floods in 1908, which destroyed 24,000 houses taking a toll of 3,000 lives, the river was dammed at Gandipet. As a result of it, a large lake formed here. Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan laid the foundation-stone for this dam in 1913, and the lake that formed here was called Osman Sagar.

The length of this dam is 4,500 feet and its height is 125 feet. The water from Osman Sagar is served to the twin cities through taps.

Himayat Sagar :

Near Osman Sagar can be found another large lake known as Himayat Sagar. This water reservoir was built

by damming the river Isai, a tributary of Musi. The area of this tank is 33 square miles. Himayat Sagar is also a good resort for picnics and boating.

Nehru Zoological Park :

Why back to the city from Gandipet and Rajendranagar on the Mir Alam Tank Road, one can see the Nehru Zoological Park. This Park is biggest of its kind in India at present. It was declared open in 1963.

The zoo is spread over 300 acres of undulating landscape adjacent to the picturesque Mir Alam Tank with its unique multiple arched bund. It is now a popular picnic spot.

The park is planned to have large moated enclosures where the animals are housed in comparative freedom in their natural habitats. The Zoo, at present, has in its collection over 1100 animals and birds of 130 different species.

Charminar, Mecca Masjid, Salar Jung Museum

The first object of tourist interest in Hyderabad is Char Minar situated in the heart of the old town on the banks of the river Musi.

As the visitor crosses the Naya Phool or New Bridge at Afzal Gunj and drives towards Char Minar, he will see

as if he has entered a colourful Oriental city of the past.

Char Kaman :

On the way, before reaching Char Minar, one will come across four fine arches and a fountain. These arches were contemporaneous with Akbar the Great and William Shakespeare. They demarcated the Royal Palaces of the Outub Shah Kings who shifted their court from Golconda Fort to these palaces when they built them in 1592. This locality is known as Char Kaman.

The old terraces surrounding the Gulzar Hauz (Fountain) were Pulled down in 1895, to widen the roads and the stone arcade and buildings now housing the many shops there, were built in their place.

Char Minar :

The magnificent Char Minar was built in 1592 A.D. by Sultan Mohammed Quli Outub Shah, the fifth King of Golconda. Why at all this colossal monument was built is not known for certain. It was built, perhaps, to proclaim and transmit to the four quarters of the earth the glory of Outub Shah Sultans.

There is another anecdote about the construction of Char Minar. Hyderabad was once gripped by a devastating plague and to drive away this ghastly contagion, a paper and wooden Tazia was erected heer, according to an old belief. The charm worked and the plague disappeared soon. So to keep off the plague from the city for ever, the present towering construction was built in place of the paper model.

For whatever purpose Char Minar was constructed, it remains now as a grand monument for the glory of the Qutub Shahi Kings.

Each side of Char Minar which is square, measures 100 feet and the pitch of the arches is 50 feet from the ground while the minarets rise nearly to a height of 184 feet. Char Minar is opened on the four sides by four arches, and each of these arches fronts a street of the same breadth as the arch. There are two galleries in it, one over another, and over all a terrace that serves for a roof, bordered with stone balcony. There is a decagon tower at each corner, and each tower has four galleries with little arches on the outside. It is valuted underneath and appears like a dome. On the top are situated a mosque and temple.

Mecca Masjid :

A little away from Char Minar, to the South-West, is another great monument of Qutub Shahi times. It is the Mecca Masjid, one of the biggest mosques in India, and the principal mosque in the State capital.

Mecca Masjid can accommodate over 10,000 worshippers at a time. The mosque is 225 feet long, 180 feet broad and 75 feet high. It is entirely built of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle of 360 feet square. Fifteen arches support the roof, which is surmounted by two large domes rising 100 feet above it. A noteworthy feature of Mecca Masjid is that its facade is a replica of the great Mosque at Mecca.

The Construction of this Masjid was begun by Sultan Mohamed Qutub Shah (1611-1625). He died before it could be completed. The work, nevertheless, was continued by his successors but it remained unfinished till 1687. When the Moghul Emperor Aurangazeb, who conquered Golconda, completed it.

The date of completion of Mecca Masjid was inscribed on the mosque in a word connotation, namely, Baitul Atique is also significant for the fact that it also stands for the Holy Kaba, the shrine at Mecca.

Aurangazeb did not follow the original design of Qutub Shahs while finishing the mosque. The Masjid, if it had been finished as to the plan of Qutub Shahs would have been, perhaps, the finest in all of India.

In the courtyard of Mecca Masjid at present are interned the mortal remains of Nizam Ali Khan (1761-1803) and his successors. A canopy was erected over these tombs.

Salar Jung Museum :

The Salar Jung Museum, which is well known in India for its vast collection of art objects, has also gained a reputation as one of the greatest one-man collection of its kind in the world.

The person who collected the art objects in the present museum can be described as a prince among art connoisseurs. He spent a lifetime in collecting the bulk of the objects and spared neither money nor effort in his pursuit. He was the last holder of that illustrious title, Salar Jung. Unfortunately, he died in 1949, without realising

his dream of seeing the museum as an accomplished fact. A bachelor, he concentrated his love and energies on seeking out and acquiring antiquities as well as invaluable books and manuscripts.

Mir Yusuf Ali Khan, Salar Jung III, succeeded Salar Jung II as head of the family when he was an infant. Born on 13th June 1889, he died on 2nd March 1949. He was 23 years of age when he assumed the office of Prime Minister to the Nizam and was the last of the family to hold that exalted office.

Considering the importance of the Museum it was declared as a National Museum by an Act of Parliament in 1962, and it is now the third biggest museum in India.

The museum was formerly housed in the old Diwan Devdi, the ancestral palace of Salar Jung. But as the old palace was unsuitable, it has been now shifted to a new four storeyed building constructed at a cost of Rs. 52 lakhs on an 11 acre imposing site facing the River Musi.

The objects were sorted out and reclassified before re-arranging them in the new building.

The Museum contains, in general, various kinds of arts and crafts from all over the world. There are 32 big halls and the objects are arranged sectionwise as Chinese Room, Japanese Room, Persian Room, Indian Textiles and Costumes, Indian Bronzes, Silver Room, Indian Paintings, Western Paintings; Jade Room, Ivory Room, Armoury, Clock Room, Carpets Room etc.

This is a separate children's section and it is the largest and the most comprehensive of its kind in India and

visitors have free access to this section. It contains toys of historical and artistic value,

The Salar Jung Library forms an important separate unit of the Museum. It has great collection of Oriental Manuscripts and printed books.

Some of the outstanding pieces in the Jade Room are Queen Nur Jahan's emerald dagger, Emperor Jehangir's wine cup, Auranozeb's Jade dagger and Tana Shah's jewelled sword.

Among the displayed calligraphy, Yacut's illuminated Koran autographed by Jehangir and Shah Jehan, and Bihzad's miniature masterpieces stand prominent,

In the European collections, the Velled Rebecca, a masterpiece in marble by Benzoni, and Mephistopholer and Margaretta an intriguing wood statue command admiration.

High Court, Osmania General Hospital, State Library

While crossing the Naya Phool or New Bridge of Afzal Guhj, two grand constructions situated on either side of the river Musi and confronting each other' draw the attentions of the visitor. The one on the southern bank is the High-Court of Andhra Pradesh and the one on the northern bank is Osmania General Hospital.

High Court :

The High Court building looks stately with convex shaped domes and gilded finials. It was built in solid granite of a soft shade of pink while decorative schemes were carried out in red sand stones. The interior decoration is done in plaster of various colours. The building is 154 feet in depth and about 362 feet in length. The central granite arch on the northern side is 58 feet high.

The High Court was built by Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan after the floods of 1908, at a cost of 21 lakhs of rupees.

Osmania General Hospital :

The hospital building looks princely. In front of it can be seen Osmania Gardens where there is a big tree which

saved thousands of lives during the devastating floods of 1980.

The surprising thing about the Hospital is that it was built in the fashion of a grand palace. It reflects the benevolence of its builder, Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan, in building the house for the sick as a grand palace fit to be the residence of kings,

State Library :

At a stone's throw from Naya Phool can be found the State Library. It is one of the big libraries in India. Its building is an example of a simple and yet very attractive style of Indo-Muslim architecture in the city.

The library contains a good collection of books in English, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Telugu, Kannada and Marathi.

Public Gardens, Assembly Hall, State Museum

Just near Hyderabad Railway Station can be found the well-laid out Public Gardens. This garden is a many splendoured thing. Inside it can be seen the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Hall, Jubilee Hall, State Archaeological Museum, Health Museum and Jawahar Bala Bhavan.

Assembly Hall :

The present Andhra Pradesh Assembly Hall was constructed by the former Nizam as town-hall. Subsequently it was converted as Assembly Hall for the State Legislature.

The present Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Hall is called as Jubilee Hall. This building was first constructed specially to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the rule of the former Nizam.

Health Museum :

Adjacent to Jubilee Hall can be found two pavilions opposite to one another, looking like twins. One of them is Health Museum. This is known to be the biggest of its kind in South-East Asia.

Jawahar Bala Bhavan :

The Jawahar Bala Bhavan is intended to educate children outside the school in a sportive manner. Boys and Girls below 15 years will be admitted as members every year, and taught fine-arts after their school hours. It will be really an interesting spectacle to watch these budding artists at their work. Public admission to the Bhavan is now restricted in order to avoid disturbance to the students at study.

State Archaeological Museum :

The State Archaeological Museum possesses an important collection of Indian sculptures paintings-manuscripts, arms and weapons, Bidri ware, numismatics, ceramics etc., Some of the illuminated manuscripts in the Museum and other collections are among the most rare and valuable ones.

Ravindra Bharathi, Tank Bund

Opposite to Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Hall can be found Ravindra Bharati, an up-to-date national theatre.

Ravindra Bharathi :

Ravindra Bharathi is the first theatre constructed in India to commemorate the centenary celebrations of poet Rabindranath Tagore. It was declared open in 1961. The whole building has been constructed at a cost of 16.4 lakhs.

A noteworthy feature of Ravindra Bharathi is the size of the stage, which measures 105 feet wide, 48 feet deep and 38 feet high and is provided with up-to-date lighting arrangements. The auditorium has an accommodation of 1070 seats distributed in five classes.

Tank Bund (Hussain Sagar) :

The tank, called Hussain Sagar, linking the twin-cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad dates back to the times of Qutub Shah Sultans. Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah constructed this tank in the year 1562. The bund running by the side of this tank has been now converted into a beautiful drive with many attractions on the sides. The one-mile long drive is a good evening resort for the people of the twin-cities.

Osmania University

The Osmania University was established in 1917 by an ordinance of Nizam Mir Osman Ali Khan. It was the first university in India to introduce a national language as a medium of instruction in all its faculties. It taught in Urdu up to B.A. & B.Sc. classes until the Police Action 31 years later.

The Arts College building was constructed in 1939. The architecture of the University buildings represents "a blending of the Hindu and Muslim styles, and the art and culture of both these races are reflected in the pillars and trceries and carvings on the door and on the walls."

Hyderabad : Facts, Figures and Features

Hyderabad is one of the very few twin-cities in the world and the fifth largest city in India. Formerly, Hyderabad was the capital of a Princely State bearing the same name, and was ruled by Muslim monarchs having the title of Nizams. With the re-organisation of States in India, in 1956, the State of Hyderabad was split on linguistic basis and the Hyderabad city became the capital of the newly emerged State of Andhra Pradesh.

The city has great attraction to the tourist because of the charming Char Minar and glorious Golconda. Another unique attraction in the city is Salar Jung Museum, the only of its kind in the world. It is a marvellous collection of art treasures ever collected by a single individual.

Facts and Figures :

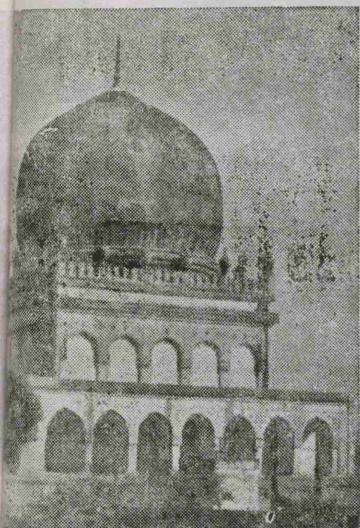
Location : Hyderabad is situated on 17°27' N latitude and 78°27' E longitude. Its altitude is 1,778 feet above sea level.

Area : The area of the twin-cities is 98 square miles.

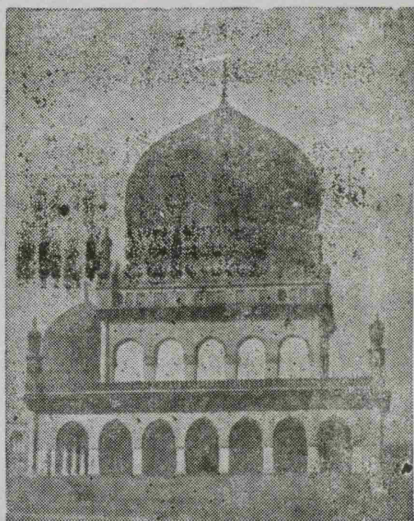
Weather : Average annual rainfall is 29.52 inches. Hyderabad's "dry" climate is famous. Average humidity round the year varies between a maximum of 72 per cent and a minimum of 47 per cent.

Population : The population of Hyderabad city is 12.51 lakhs according to 1961 census. There are just over 98 females for every 100 males.

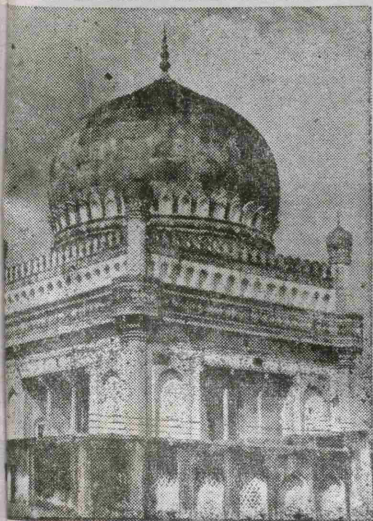
Hyderabad city commands all the veneration due for time, for, its origin dates as far back as 1592. It was once the glory of Deccan (Dakshin i.e. South). The city, even today, stands supreme in the South for its beauty and grandeur. Hyderabad, in fact, is "the gateway between the North and South, a nursery of culture amidst tranquil lakes, and if the North and South can meet there, it will be the second capital of India in fact, if not in name."



Tomb of Sultan Abdulla Quli Qutub
Shah Outside the Enclosure



Tomb of Hayat Bakshi Begum
on the Right of the path

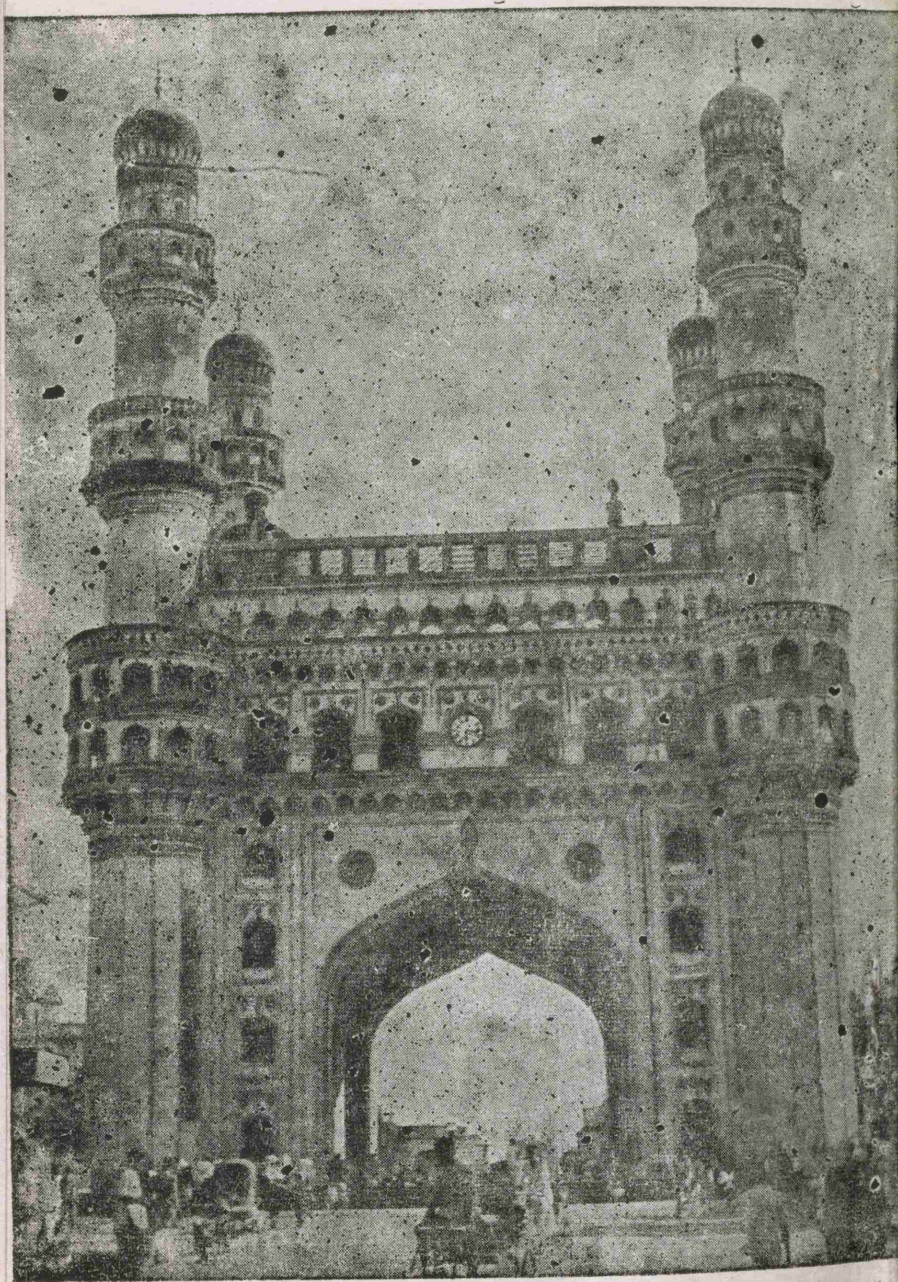


Tomb of Sultan Mohamed Quli Qutub
who founded Hyderabad City



Octagon-Shaped Tomb of Sultan
Jamshed Quli

Tombs of Qutub Shah Sultans



**PRELIMINARY ITINERARY FOR
AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY SOLAR ECLIPSE TOUR**

- Sun* Feb. 10 NEW YORK Depart on Air India flight 112 at 20:45.
- M* Feb. 11 BOMBAY Arrive at 23:00. Transfer to the ~~TAJ MAHAL HOTEL~~ *Cherai Hotel*
- Tu* Feb. 12 BOMBAY Morning briefing and full day sightseeing tour including caves and Elephanta Island. ✓
P.M. Cocktail reception and dinner with your Indian colleagues. ✓
- W* Feb. 13 BOMBAY A.M. Visit Tata Institute for Fundamental Research. ✓
Afternoon free for shopping and personal activities.
- Th* Feb. 14 BOMBAY/
HYDERABAD Fly to Hyderabad in the morning.
Bus trip to *Osmania University Observatory* field station at *Japal-Rangapur* 1 1/2 hours south of Hyderabad.
DECCAN CONTINENTAL HOTEL. ✓
- Fri* Feb. 15 HYDERABAD Morning sightseeing.
Afternoon free for personal activities, shopping, etc.
- Sat* Feb. 16 HYDERABAD Eclipse. Bus trip to area near ~~Suriapet~~ *Palem*.
- Sun* Feb. 17 HYDERABAD/
BANGALORE Depart for Bangalore.
Afternoon sightseeing. ✓
Evening cocktail reception and dinner with Indian colleagues. *Swimming in pool*.
ASHOKA HOTEL.
- M* Feb. 18 BANGALORE Visit field station of Indian Institute of Astrophysics at Kavalur and Radio Observatory at Ooti.
- Tu* Feb. 19 BANGALORE Professional visits to Indian Institute of Astrophysics and Raman Institute.
- W* Feb. 20 BANGALORE/
DELHI Fly to Delhi. Afternoon sightseeing in Old/New Delhi.
~~TAJ MAHAL HOTEL~~
- Th* Feb. 21 DELHI/JAIPUR Noon: Leave excess bags at hotel and travel "light" to Jaipur and Agra. Fly to Jaipur.
Sightseeing. Afternoon visit to the *Jai Singh Observatory*.
MANSINGH HOTEL.
- Fri* Feb. 22 JAIPUR/AGRA Bus to Agra. Enroute tour the deserted city of Fatehpur Sikri.
MUGHAL HOTEL.
- Sat* Feb. 23 AGRA See Taj Mahal and old fort.
- Sun* Feb. 24 AGRA/DELHI Bus to Delhi. Afternoon sightseeing.
Professional meeting in morning at Meteorological Institute. Discussion of joint Indian/American projects.
~~TAJ MAHAL HOTEL~~ *Indira Hotel*
mawra
- M* Feb. 25 DELHI Depart for New York on Air India Arrive New York same day 4:00 P.M.